

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD

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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer's eve—the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high;
And the western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the weeping flower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
'Tis childhood's voice in prayer!
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee—
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumbering near,
A babe upon his mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear;
For every living thing he loves,
His prayer ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks,
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief
Shall bow his spirits down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown—
And when allured from virtue's path
He treads a dangerous way—
Oh! he will turn to the blest hour
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair—
And the soft voice which taught him first
His simple words of prayer—
Will come again with thrilling power,
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour,
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
Does not from scenes like this
Fidish prayer to heaven?
Does not an angel's wing
Beat its tone with joy,
Earnest blessings which it sought
On the sleeping boy.

PERFECTION.

[Concluded.]

Capt. Uld did not ask him how he liked his cousin, and in answer to her warmly expressed admiration of her face and conversation, only said, 'Poor Moll, yes, she is rather a pretty girl.'

'Moll, Moll Jones,' Henry began to whistle.

'Don't whistle, Harry; it is not polite, and you don't choose the best tunes.'

'Uncle, why do you always say poor Mary Jones? You don't call me poor Henry Uld, do you?'

'Isn't she poor, isn't she sick, isn't she friendless? no, not quite, while I live—but without other relations than this weather-beaten old uncle. Poor Moll,' said he, with another sigh and shake of the head, as he left the room; while his nephew sat down to a new review. It is uncertain whether he derived much benefit from its perusal, for at the close of an article the leaves of which he had turned over most faithfully, he exclaimed, 'Such a taste in dress! an old blue cotton gown! and such a name! I am sorry for my cousin.'

And Henry was sorry for her the next time he saw her, and the next, till by and bye, it would have been difficult to tell whether pity or admiration were predominant. One evening as he was sitting by her, conversing earnestly, the shawl which was thrown over one end of the sofa, fell off, and discovered a foot and ankle. Henry stooped to replace the shawl, and in doing so, descried another foot, like the other, covered with a silken stocking, but without the shoe. Surprised beyond measure, he incautiously exclaimed, 'Two feet! cousin Mary, have you two feet?' then overwhelmed with confusion, he entreated pardon, while his uncle, who was present, gave way to a burst of uncontrollable laughter.

'Yes,' said Mary, quietly, but looking surprised.

'Uncle, I declare I'll expose you; I don't deserve to bear all the blame, though I fear my awkwardness is unpardonable.'

Henry told his story, and was forgiven; when Capt. Uld had wiped his eyes, and told Mary to forgive him too, he informed his nephew that the young lady had been thrown from a chaise and had badly sprained her ankle; which was now, however, so nearly recovered, that she hoped to be down stairs in a few days. He owned that he only told the story about the wooden leg for sport, and that he had been suffi-

ciently amused to afford telling the truth, for a month to come.

When Henry thought over in his own room, the events of the day, and called to mind, as he now did regularly, his cousin's words and looks, he found such great pleasure in the knowledge that Mary was not a cripple, as to startle him with the question, 'Why am I so very glad?' He knew that it was impossible it should be more than a benevolent wish for the happiness of one so nearly related to him, and in herself so estimable. Can I, do I, shall I love my cousin? Oh, no! True, she will not have a wooden leg, but there are thousands of women besides, who are not lame; I need not love her on that account. Then the thought of Mary's uniform sweetness and patience came over him, and the stories he had heard of her kindness to the poor in the neighborhood, and his heart almost whispered him, it was going. He could not settle the point to his satisfaction, and he wisely applied himself to sleep.

The physician had given permission... Mary was down stairs; she had even been out for a drive once or twice; and Henry found his visit so agreeable, that it was with pain he remembered that the time for which he had invited himself, was expired. To his hints of a longer stay, his uncle paid no attention, and he was really obliged at last to offer to prolong his visit, before he received the wished-for invitation. It was then, however, given in the rough sailor's most cordial manner.

Stockbourne, April 11th, 1838.

If you could but see her, my dear Ives, you would not consider my description exaggerated. It is not her beauty, though that is exquisite, but the more I am with her, the more I feel her superiority of character; her manners, too, are perfect...so self-possessed, so courteous, so frank. But I won't rave. I am unhappy. Till to-day, I thought, I hoped, that I possessed some portion of her esteem, but I have lost it by my own lightness and folly.

Mary rides very well, and this morning, my uncle being engaged, we went out together. It was a delightful morning, the air was fresh without being chilly; every thing was redolent of spring; and as we rode along the quiet lanes, among the budding trees, my heart beat lightly. The most lovely, and I must add, the best-loved being was at my side—the rose of health again blooming in her cheeks—an animated, glorious, happy woman.

After a silence of some minutes, Mary said, with one of her own peculiar, winning looks, 'Cousin, may I speak to you freely of what I have been thinking?'

I begged her to do so, and she talked to me earnestly about the uselessness of my present mode of life. She exhibited me to myself, with my trifling pursuits, my busy idleness and listless inactivity, till I turned from the picture, ashamed & desponding; but then she drew an outline of what I might be—a blessing to the world while my Maker permits me to live, and leaving an honored name behind me, and an influence felt long after I shall have passed away.

These are some of her words, 'They say that you are rich, you need not therefore to spend time and strength, as most men must, in acquiring an independence. The possession of wealth gives you time & influence. God has given you talent and energy. Oh, my cousin, is there not a four-fold cord binding you to diligence? Pardon me, cousin Harry, am I offending you?'

'No, no! Mary,' said I; 'thank you for condescending to advise me. I have not been without serious thought on the subject. I am resolved to do more and be more than I am. I feel arising within me the ambition to be useful.'

'My remarks then are quite unnecessary, I pray you forget that I made them.' She would say no more on this subject, and we talked of other things till we reached home. You don't know, my dear Ives, how many thoughts and plans I have, in all which the image of Mary ever comes; my respect for her is increased by the very conversation which has shown me how low must be her opinion of me. And yet does it not seem as if she took some interest in my improvement? Shaw! you don't know.

Now hear what more I have to pour into your attentive (I trust it is attentive) ear. The first evening Mary went out, was to the Greens'. Of course I escorted her. Oh! Ives, I am mad with the fear of loving her; not that she seems to care about any one else, but I am conscious I do not deserve her. Who does? She is angry with me, and justly—I dared to flatter her. I shall never do it again. A painful blush, a look of regret, were my sole answers. The blush was for herself, that she should be considered a fit altar on which to offer each unworthy sacrifice the regret, I believe & hope, was that I, whom she had asserted to be capable of better

things, should have stooped to be guilty of an act so mean. She knew how highly I prize accomplishments in women; she had heard me expatiate on the fascination which the true love of music, or of painting, lends to a young and beautiful girl; and yet I told her with a smiling look and bow, such as might be given to one of the common triflers of every day, that it was to me delightful to see one young lady who neither drew, sang, nor played. She must have known, with all her sagacity and quickness of perception, that I was uttering a lie; that I would have given much, had she been able to do either. She looked at me a moment, with the clear, steady look which so abashes the guilty and makes his spirit bow down in shame, before its majesty. I could not say, 'Mary, Mary, forgive me!' before I was called from her side, to fulfil an engagement to dance. Before the dance was over, my uncle came for her, and she went home. What then to me were the motions of Terpsichore herself? How I longed to throw myself at her feet, and tell her she was dearer, unutterably dearer to me with no accomplishments save those of her own lofty thoughts, than any of the doubly educated young ladies in the universe. I am resolved what to do. I will tell my uncle my feelings, and then with his consent, speak to Mary; if she can learn to love me, I shall be the happiest man in the world; if not, what will become of me? Good night, Ives. I shall talk to my uncle to-morrow.

HENRY ULD.

Henry put his resolution in practice—found his uncle—avowed his attachment to Mary, and begged to know if there was any hope—or at least, if there was any reason why he should consider his cousin's affections engaged.

The old man looked at him with eyes moist with emotion. Presently, however, they regained their mischievous twinkle, & he said, gravely, 'Want to marry your cousin? I thought you did not like her name.'

'Her name, sir? Mary is the sweetest name that mortals wear, & the other name is of no consequence; Mary Uld sounds well, does it not?'

'And then you meant to have a rich wife. I shall leave Mary something, to be sure, but the bulk of my property goes to you, Harry, when I die, which can't now be long.'

'Heaven grant it may be very long, my dear uncle. I have more than enough. Mary is, I think, moderate in her desires, and if she will have me, I intend living in the country near you.'

'God bless you, Harry, for that,' said the old man, affectionately, then resuming his natural manner, 'I thought your wife must draw, dance, and sing, like—'

'Oh, uncle, uncle, can't you forget what a fool I used to be? I am wiser now—and if Mary—you do not discourage me from trying my fate?'

'Go find her, she is in the garden—the old man's blessing go with you.'

The confessions of that hallowed hour, who shall record? Unheard should be young love's first breathings. Unwitnessed the first holy kiss. Suffice it that when that youthful couple sought their uncle, it was to ask his sanction to their plighted faith.

The distance between Boston and Stockbourne was long to the impatient Henry, as he returned after a fortnight's absence. The mile-stones seemed to multiply as he flew by them, and the hills were never hills so steep. At length a turn in the road brought the house in sight. To his infinite surprise, it was brilliantly lighted, and on a nearer approach, he saw that it was full of company. 'Why need they have asked all these people, when I was coming home? I shall not see Mary now, except in this crowd. How I hate parties.' He entered the house by a side door, and hastily arranging his dress, descended to the drawing-room. A bright, sweet smile welcomed him, such a smile as made his heart throb with delight. 'It is my uncle's birthday,' said Mary, in a low tone. Henry saw that she understood his feelings, and he no longer hated parties...so much.

When he had found Capt. Uld, and was offering his congratulations, the sound of a pianoforte in the next room, made him exclaim, 'Music in your house, uncle! where I never before heard an instrument, except my own flute!' After a simple prelude, a voice of great richness began singing. Henry, ever powerfully affected by music, could scarcely restrain his tears, as the sounds now died away in soft murmuring cadences, now gushed forth in a full stream of melody. 'What a glorious voice! My Mary, I wish you could sing,' said he to himself—but his heart immediately smote him for wishing Mary other than she was, and he felt that he would not exchange one of her low, gentle spoken

words, for all the music in the world. Anxious to share with Mary the pleasure he derived from the exquisite performance to which all were attentively listening, he with some difficulty made his way through the crowd about the door. The performer was just leaving the instrument...it was Mary! She sought his look, timidly, and yet half smiled at his extreme surprise.

To reach her the sooner, he turned and was passing through a little study appropriated to his cousin's use, when he heard his uncle say, 'Henry, will you look at this portfolio of drawings, by my niece, Miss Jones?' The old man laughed heartily at his nephew's mingled wonder and delight—then, before he had half examined their beauties, snatched the portfolio from his hand and pushed him through the opposite door. Fresh disappointments awaited him. He at last gained Mary's side, but before he could speak to her, Young Green came up, asked her hand to dance, and led her away. She looked back with an arch smile at Henry, who answered her with uplifted hands and eyes, and rushed into the garden to compose himself.

All were gone: the last carriage had driven away, & Henry could at last speak.

'Mary, dearest, I hardly feel that you are the same in this splendid dress. Say, are you indeed my cousin?'

'The same, sir: do you like white less than blue?'

'It was you whom I heard singing, and I saw your drawing—and you danced with Young Green. You are a mystery to me. Are you my own Mary?'

'I hope so,' said the young lady, blushing, 'unless—unless...is my cousin sorry that I am what is called accomplished?'

'Sorry? O, no! but why did I not find it out before?'

'I saw that you had taken up the idea that I had never learned any of these trifles, and I knew no reason for undeceiving you; and, besides, my uncle—'

'Yes, Harry, I wanted to see if my nephew's mind pleased—and—'

and for a second he drew his hand across his eyes. The drawing are very good things in their place, but not the chief virtues of a wife, he thought Harry?

'One question more, Mary: why did you for three weeks after I saw you, wear only that blue gown?'

'Because her uncle had locked up all the girl's other clothes,' said the old man; 'when I saw that your heart was gone, I gave 'em back to her. I meant you should not fall in love with fine clothes you see. And now, Harry, you have taken Mary, believing her to be poor, I must tell you that her fortune is more than double yours: and if you are not happy with beauty, wealth, and accomplishments, I do hope you will be hanged, Harry.'

Henry's last words that night were, 'O, Mary, I believe you are perfect.'

S. S. J.

P. S. The blue gown is now only worn on the anniversary of the day when Mr. Uld first saw his wife. It is still quite unfaded and will last some years longer.

S. S. J.

THE WILD BOY.—We have seen in several papers an account of a boy apparently 13 or 14 years old, who was found in the woods in the vicinity of the Chatham Prairies, in the state of Indiana. It is said the boy is now in the family of a Colonel Clark Clarkson of Bush Hill, a place not far from where he was found. He is handsomely formed, has fine limbs, very athletic in his movements, stout, with clear, full, intelligent black eyes. He has been several months in the colonel's family, during which time he has uttered no articulate sound, expressed no wish by any sign, though he evidently pays considerable attention to things around him. He sometimes gives a piercing screech, which by its being always at a measured elevation and after which seems to listen with care, affords ground for the conclusion that the poor fellow has been accustomed to receive some sort of an answer from a source to us unknown. He chooses the naked earth for his bed, and utterly rejects all covering save a deer-skin, which he wraps round his body. His food he takes in a raw state—principally beef, poultry, potatoes, and nuts. It is astonishing with what voraciousness he consumes small birds. He will strip off its feathers and entrails, and devour it with relish amounting to an ecstasy. He has thus far evinced a melancholy temperament, choosing to be much alone, and makes for the woods whenever an opportunity is presented, but when found attempts no escape, but passively returns. He manifests no attachment for any human being save for a servant girl of

the family. By her request he has occasionally eat a little corn bread, and sat down for a moment in a chair. Wheat bread he peremptorily refuses. He has made comparatively no advancement in civilization.

A married man's opinion of a woman.—

'There is more real honor in a woman's little finger than there is in all the men in creation. The women were put in to keep the world together. I verily believe that if they were taken out of the world, the men would butcher one another in six weeks. They do so now, when they are from their wives. The late duel in Washington would have been prevented if the wives of the parties concerned had been consulted.'

The above was the honest and hearty declaration of a married man whom I heard conversing in the shop of a merchant tailor, in this village. I have been endeavoring to recall to mind the previous conversation: but the declaration made such impression upon my mind, that the connexion which it stood is entirely effaced. wife must be a happy woman though whose husband holds such an opinion her sex, and those children may who have such a father.—Rural Re

A QUAKER COURTSHIP.—'H

verily, Penelope, the spirit urgeth me wondrously to beseech thee unto me, and become flesh of my bone of my bone.'

'Truly, Obadiah thou hast said wisely, and inasmuch as it is written that it is not good for man to be alone, lo and behold I will sojourn with thee.'

Several families of Mormons (a new religious sect lately originating in some of the United States) left in the St. William IV. last Tuesday evening head of the table from whence a pr

share in the promise, and as they term it. Several leaders of this sect are continually travelling through the country, and it is really astonishing to see the success with which they meet in obtaining proselytes, persons supposed to be men of stability and intelligence, possessing large properties (for none others do the Mormons want) are persuaded to abandon all, remove their wives and families, to the far west, and there embark their money and property in the common stock for the whole community. A few trips since the William took up between two and three hundred persons of this description.—Prescot Sentinel.

Art of Housekeeping.

The economy of housekeeping is simply the art of gathering up all fragments so that nothing be lost. I mean fragments of time as well as materials. Nothing should be thrown away, so long as it is possible to make any use of it, however trifling that use may be, and whatever be the size of that family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money.

'Time is money.' For this reason, cheap as stockings are, it is good economy to knit. Cotton and woolen yarn are cheap: those that are knit wear twice as long as woven ones; they can be done at odd minutes of time, which would not be otherwise employed. When there are children or aged people, it is sufficient to recommend knitting as an employment.

In this point of view, patchwork is good economy. It is indeed a foolish waste of time to tear up cloth in bits for the sake of arranging it anew in fantastic figures, but a large family may be kept out of idleness & a few shillings saved by thus using scraps of gowns and curtains.

In the country, where grain is raised, it is a good plan to teach children to prepare and braid straw for their own bonnets and their brothers' hats.

Where turkeys and geese are raised, some feather fans may as well be made by the younger members of a family, as to be bought. The sooner children are taught to turn their faculties to some account the better for them and for their parents.

In this country we are apt to let children romp away their existence, till they get to be 13 or 14. This is not well. It is not well for the purses and patience of parents, and it has a still worse effect on the morals and habits of the children. Begin early, is the great maxim for every thing in education...A child of six years old can be made useful; and should be taught to consider every day lost in which some little has not been done to assist others.

Children can very early be taught to take all the care of their own clothes.

They can knit suspenders, stockings, &c. They can make patchwork and braid straw; they can make mats for the table and mats for the floor; they can weed the garden, &c. ...*Frugal Housewife.*

Lower Canada.

CAP. XXVII.

An Act for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between Masters and Mistresses and their Servants, Apprentices, and Labourers, in the country parts of this Province.

[21st March, 1836.]

Thirdly, that on complaint made by any employer, against his or her Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman; or by any Apprentice, Servant or Journeyman, against his or her employer, of continued misusage, and repeated violations of the ordinary & established duties of the parties towards each other, any Justice of the Peace, at a special sitting, may on due proof of the fact, annul the agreement or contract (whether verbal or written) by such employer, and such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman may be bound to each other. Fourthly, that any Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman who shall absent himself or herself, without leave, or shall altogether desert the service of such employer, shall upon due proof of the fact, be condemned to make such time good to his employer; or in case of default on the part of such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman so to do, he or she may be apprehended on the warrant of the Justice of the Peace, and committed to the common gaol of the District, or to the house of correction, for a time not exceeding fifteen days. Fifthly, that if any such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman, shall absent himself or herself, by night, without leave, or shall altogether desert the service of his or her employer, such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman shall be proceeded against by the Justice of the Peace, and seal of any one of the Peace. Sixthly, that if any Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman knowingly harbour or conceal such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman as aforesaid, who may have been in the service of his or her employer, such person shall pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, to be recovered as aforesaid, before any Justice of the Peace in special session. Seventhly, that no such Master and Mistress shall take and carry out of the District in which they reside, any such Apprentice or Servant, without the consent of the Justice of the Peace, or his or her agents or guardians, if a minor, except as may be bound to the sea service. Eighthly, that if any person shall

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, or in default of payment, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district, or in the house of correction, for a time not exceeding one month. Ninthly, that in all verbal agreements between Masters, Mistresses, or employers, and the Servants and Journeyman, for any longer period than a month, the party who shall not intend to continue the agreement beyond the term so agreed upon, shall be bound to give the other party fifteen days notice at least to that effect, otherwise the agreement shall be held to have been continued for one month, from the date of such notice; the whole under a penalty of two pounds ten shillings currency, and in default of payment of imprisonment in the common gaol of the District, or in the house of correction, during a period of not exceeding fifteen days.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case of the non-payment of the penalties aforesaid, with costs, within fifteen days after conviction, it shall be the duty of either of the Justices of the Peace, before whom such conviction shall have taken place, to issue his warrant, to cause the amount of such penalty and costs to be levied according to law, in the ordinary manner, and (in case of non-payment) by the seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the Defendant; or it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace to commit such person to gaol or to the house of correction, for a period not exceeding fifteen days; and such imprisonment shall be in the place and stead of the penalty.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every prosecution for any offence against the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the senior Captain of Militia, in each parish, seignior, or Township, to cause this Act to be read and published every year at the door of the Church of the parish, on the first Sunday in the month of May, immediately after Divine Service, in the forenoon.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act be in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

Upper Canada.

From the Kingston Chronicle, August 1st.

The Cornwall Observer, in reply to the statement in some of the Montreal papers, that His Excellency the Governor General, did not, in his answer to the Cornwall ad-

dress, make any allusion to the union of the Provinces, or to any legislative measure, states—

We say that the reply as reported by us, is substantially correct. His Lordship particularly alluded to a union of the four provinces—we were present and heard his lordship reply ourselves, besides we have the authority of the whole deputation.

Independent of this his Lordship made the same declaration in his reply to the address presented by the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence. This address was presented to his Lordship upon the promenade deck of the steamer Neptune, immediately after she came along side of the wharf and in the presence of hundreds of persons who were crowding the beach, and this reply must have been heard by many of them. This address was to draw the attention of his lordship to the improvement of the navigation of the river, and asking for a loan of £40 or £50,000 out of the Lower Canada funds to complete a work by which the Lower Province would be equally benefitted with the Upper. His Lordship said that he had not the power of complying with the request—that by the Imperial Act under which he had received his appointment, he had no power of levying taxes, or for appropriating monies for such purposes; but that he was determined that there should be a free communication between the Ocean and the Lakes for ship navigation, and that if he could succeed in the great object he had in view, the union of the Provinces, then he thought all the difficulties would be overcome. He assured the commissioners that the improvement of the St. Lawrence would engage his first and most earnest attention.

It matters not in our opinion which of the two measures his Lordship may adopt—the union of the two provinces or that of the four, for either will eventually lead to the destruction of British institutions and a separation from the mother country; but it matters much that we should not be charged in direct terms with having misrepresented the sayings of any person.

We could, if at all necessary, produce the affidavits of some of the most respectable inhabitants of this place in corroboration of our statement of his Lordship's reply, but it is so notorious to all Cornwall that we are correct, we shall not trouble ourselves any more about it.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 21, 1838.

More encouragement for Canadian loyalty.

Our readers will read with increasing interest the following letter from S. Chapman,

Montreal, 21st August, 1838.

Mean faction, and London correspondent of the Montreal Vindicator, has been appointed commissioner for inquiring into the state of the weavers in England, with a salary of about £1200 a year. This man has done more, perhaps, than all others to bring about rebellion in this Province. Supported by the fat salary from Papineau's House of Assembly, which was filched from the pockets of the English Canadians, he was enabled to devote his whole time to the corrupting of the minds of the people, and to the maturing of the rebellion which Joseph Hume, and other English Radicals, had advised. Nor was H. S. Chapman idle. He fully earned his money, and something else than an honorable appointment under the Crown, which he had insulted and brought into contempt. The pages of the Westminster Review and of Tait's Magazine, show but a title of the man's treason. He entered into correspondence with the disaffected in all the British American colonies, and endeavored to hurry them into the same measures as the French traitors here had adopted. Lord Durham cannot set foot, in America, on soil which this new commissioner has not laboured to pollute. The columns of the revolutionary colonial press were loaded with his invectives against the Majesty of England, and his incentives to rebellion, for months before his friends plunged into revolt. His writings were carefully translated into French & circulated among the habitants, as the declarations of the majority of the people of England. And this is the wretch, to whom Lord John Russell has given an honorable appointment under the Queen.

After what the loyalists of this province have already experienced at the hands of the Ministry, for preserving Canada to England, they will cease to be astonished at any insult, however flagrant, offered to them; but Ministers, much mistake if they suppose 'the English inhabitants of this province' destitute of feelings, or that these things fail to make an unhappy impression on their minds. Within the province, proofs of disloyalty, and of full blown treason, have uniformly been regarded as the greatest recommendations to offices of honor and emolument, up to the time of

the present Governor; and now that we indulged the hope that the system had run its course, we find it flourishing across the Atlantic. It has only changed the venue.

The state of our country is wretched indeed, if she must look for men to fill honorable posts, among the scum of her disaffected population; and her rulers must have strange ideas of patriotism, and even of personal honor, when they demean themselves so far as to give an honorable office to a traitor. Such an appointment is an insult to every loyal man; a series of them has shaken the confidence of the English Canadians in the honor and justice of the Mother Country. There seems to be an inconsistency in the conduct of Ministers; they send to Canada regiment upon regiment to keep down rebellion, while they appoint to office one who was the chief instrument in promoting it. They reward the rebel and disgust the loyal.

The act of clemency of the Governor no one believed would be understood by the French Canadians. They are incapable of appreciating the motive that induced it, and consequently they deny it. The common habitants attribute the amnesty to fear, & are daily confirmed in the belief by the more educated 'dupes.' If they see that government is powerful to protect, they cannot draw the inference that it is powerful to punish, because the proof of the inference has not been exhibited to their bodily eyes. People in the state of ignorance alleged of the habitants are not apt to take a comprehensive view of any thing, and seldom draw any conclusion beyond the event. The miracles of our Saviour operated upon one portion of the people, who witnessed them, only so far as to excite their astonishment! They wondered, & there the matter ended. There was no enquiry into the power, nor did they infer, that he who could raise the dead, could as suddenly destroy the living. If in this, the strongest of all examples, we see such effects on an ignorant multitude, what must we expect from the comparatively insignificant events in the province? The habitants think only of what they see and hear, and reason of nothing beyond.

We know for a truth that it is the general opinion among them that the Government is afraid to punish for the late rebellion, 'else,' say they, 'would it have permitted so much property to be destroyed, such numbers of the English to be plundered & driven from their farms, and so many lives to be lost, without punishing the guilty, if it were not afraid?' Besides, they drink in with avidity and without a shade of disbelief, the boasting stories related by the Jail-birds of their feats during the rebellion, and receive with satisfaction the declarations of their entertaining the same spirit as of old. 'Je suis un patriote,' is answered with cheers. The spirit of hostility against the English, is, we are warranted in saying, confirming from day to day. The released leaders, by means of hints, gestures and an occasional falsehood, strengthen, in their several parishes, the ill will that prompted the habitants to rise against the English. The 'deluded' people will tell you to your face, that there must come a day of retribution for all that has been done to their countrymen since last fall. This spirit is general in the district of Montreal, South of the St. Lawrence. There is no use in concealing it from the Governor General. It is all very well for the two races to be told to lay aside party spirit and mutual jealousies, but there is danger to the English population, if the English press do not declare the truth. He is not a lover of his country who for party purposes would dwell upon such facts as the above, still less is he a lover of his adopted country or of his father-land who, knowing such facts, will criminally conceal them.

In strict keeping with the feeling of enmity to England, have been the late public meetings of the 'dupes.' On the 4th of July, a day not hit upon by accident, a meeting was held at Quebec, to condole with the traitors sent to Bermuda, at which the Government was censured because it had not pardoned all, Papineau, Robert Nelson, Cote, and the rest of them, & permitted them to return to their homes. Had the Government awarded 'Justice to the Guilty,' had it hanged Wolfred Nelson, and the inhuman wretch Bouchette, such a meeting would have never been held.

A meeting has also been held at St. Hyacinthe for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to aid the late refugees and their families. Similar meetings are to take place in various parts of the Province for similar purposes. Now no one could blame charitable individuals for affording succour to distressed families, from whatever

cause their distress might have arisen, but charitable feelings have little to do with these meetings. When the people of Kamouraska were reduced to starvation by the failure of their crops from 1835 to 1837, these CHARITABLE Frenchmen were silent and inactive as the grave; when, however, a number of their countrymen rise to drive the English out of Canada, as the ruffian Debartzch advised, public meetings must be called in the parishes to sympathize with the rebels and collect money to support their families. Whether it is charity or political sympathy that calls up these meetings, the public will judge.

We learn still farther from the Montreal Herald, that the pranks of last fall are recommenced in the parishes in rear of Berthier, and that the magistrates have officially announced their inability to preserve the peace. 'The great body of the people' are but shabbily supporting Lord Gosford's encumbrances on their loyalty. But after all there is a great difference between 'loyal manifestations' on paper and in action.

From the appearance of things we should think that the time had arrived for the British to prefer the demand, that the colony be now made English, in terms of the proclamation of 1763.

We learn with much pleasure that an Ordinance for the establishment of Register offices may be soon expected. This is a measure of the utmost importance. It has stood out as one of the prominent wants of the country, and it is only to be wondered at that faction itself should have refused to supply it. In the United States, and in Upper Canada, register offices are justly considered as essential to the welfare of society. In Lower Canada the principle has been yielded, and has been found of immense benefit to the counties in which offices have been established. But the system might be much improved in practice.

The Quebec Gazette has mentioned a quasi objection which is lacking in the soundness usual with that paper. The Gazette thinks it a hardship that, considering the immense subdivision of property in the seigniories, every proprietor should be forced to enregister his claims. The same objection might be urged with equal force against every statute by which a tax is levied. It is a hardship on the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec to be forced to pay for cleaning chimneys; but the public safety requires it. It is a hardship on the merchant to be 'forced to enregister' his goods at the custom house, and a greater to pay an *ad valorem* duty upon them; but it would be a greater to have no government in the country. It is a hardship, no doubt, that a proprietor of land should be forced to enregister his title where every body may see it; but, we think, that it is a greater hardship upon him that he cannot dispose of his land at its full value, borrowing upon the security of it is not to be spoken of, simply because no body can see that he is owner of it. Of the two hardships, the forcing to enregister, is clearly the less; and for the public advantage the private hardship must be submitted to. No man in the Townships considers it a hardship that he is forced to enregister his titles; but every man in the Townships, without exception, considered it the greatest hardship possible that, when purchasing a title, he did not know that the land followed it. For a score of years previous to the establishment of register offices, the Townships petitioned that they might have the public advantage of them even at the expense of enregistering their claims.

Advices have been received at N. York stating the arrival of H. M. S. *Vestal*, at Bermuda, on the 28th ult., with the Canadian traitors. They have been permitted to choose a residence any where on the main island on parole; and will not be subject to molestation.

L. M. Viger, President of the Peoples Bank, refuses to be liberated from the Montreal jail, on the conditions accepted by his compatriots. He insists on a trial, boasting his innocence, and that a jury cannot be found in this district to convict him. If Viger is really innocent, he does not do wrong to insist on a trial; although, we must say, that considering all things, it would be more prudent in him to give bail and go about his business. Since, however, the *habeas corpus* act is suspended, he can be removed to England for trial, if the Executive should prefer that to changing the venue to an English, and consequently, impartial district.

The following extracts are from the New York correspondent of the Montreal Herald.

New York, August 12, 1838.

I have just received a brochure by Captain Yule of the Royal Engineers, purporting to give a full sketch of the dispute existing between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the N. E. Boundary. It is exceedingly interesting, as conveying facts of which I had never before been apprised. The relinquishment by the British Government of so many portions of territory claimed by the United States contrasted with the selfish course pursued by the government of the United States, certainly speaks highly for the liberal policy of Great Britain. From the showing of Captain Yule, we are decidedly in the wrong, and if one half of what he states be true, the sooner we yield to Great Britain the territory in dispute the better for our own credit. I had always thought that by the treaty of 1783 the territory in question fell on our side of the line, but the yielding to us of the main branch of the St. Croix in 1798 proves that the north-western angle of Nova Scotia was as much a conventional point then as it is now, and that all attempts at locating the line by survey must prove abortive. The pamphlet of Captain Yule has shaken my faith in the treaty of '83. The truth is, if ever the question is settled by negotiation, a third power will have to be called in as umpire. The line, as defined by the treaty of 1783, is like the line that bordered the lands of a witty Jack Tar... due north, 780 poles, thence south 780 poles! The treaty was made at a time when nothing was known of the country in which the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia was located.

It appears that ten of the rebels who escaped from Kingston have got over into our state. Montgomery, who kept the tavern in Yonge Street, Toronto is among them. The condemnation of the sixteen at Niagara has taken our sympathising journals all aback: My only hope is, that the sentence will be executed on them. The independent course of the New York Gazette meets with the approbation of all sensible men. Every American who loves real liberty and is a friend to peace and order, says—hang the rebels, and let no false sympathy intervene to save their necks.

A band of pirates has been caught in one of the bays of Louisiana. They were a second Lafitte's crew.

Lynch Law has again been enacted in Louisiana. A man by the name of Leo had been sentenced for two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of that State, for some unmentionable crime on the body of his wife. So soon as he was landed from the boat, a body of men seized him from the officers carried him to a secluded spot, & there executed upon him some punishment, what I know not, but it is stated fully adequate to the crime he had committed.

We have news from Florida to 1. The commanding officer was retreating out the Indians.

EXTRACTS.

Sixteen of the 32d Regiment who were wounded in the affair with the American 'Sympathizers' at Point Pelee, have arrived in this Garrison on their way to England. They are in general young men, but have received such severe injuries as to be incapacitated for further service. It is, however, a consolation to the British soldier, that in such circumstances he is not left to starve, but that a pension, proportionate to the inability occasioned by his wounds, is allowed for the remainder of his days. Upon the debtor and creditor system of diplomacy followed by the United States the amount of these pensions ought to be paid by their government....*Quebec Mercury.*

Spain.—The contest between the Carlists and Christians still continues. They have had several battles, if we may believe all the accounts which have reached us;... the usual number killed.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain the account of the destruction by fire of the Theatre du Vaudeville. The whole building was destroyed, but fortunately no lives lost.

A calamitous fire at Cairo, Egypt, is also mentioned.—250 to 500 houses burned. No particulars yet.

The monitor publishes the law authorizing the railway from Havre to Paris; also one from Paris to Orleans; and another from Lello to Dunkerque.

A party of 200 Mexicans recently came into Goliad, and stole all the horses and mules in and near the place. Near Copana, they overtook 7 waggons loaded with merchandise, which they pillaged, killing two of the drivers. They also captured and robbed two young men near Refugio, who, claiming to be citizens of the United States, and threatening to obtain redress from their Consul in Matamoras, so frightened the marauding leader that he instantly gave them their liberty, their horses, and every article they claimed.—*True American.*

FROM TEXAS.—The newspapers are chiefly occupied in canvassing the merits of the respective candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The death of the Honble. James Collingsworth, Chief Justice of Texas is mentioned.

The Mexicans, driven by stress of blockade, have taken possession of Corpus Christi, where goods and supplies are landed and forwarded to the interior. In consequence of this intelligence, an express has been forwarded to the President at Nacogdoches. In taking possession of this place, the Mexicans will in some extent, evade the blockade of their ports by France. The Texians appear to be very much exas-

perated at this renewal of hostilities, and talk loudly of marching to Matamoras. Public meetings had been held at Brazoria and Matagorda, where resolutions were passed to raise a volunteer force to be forthwith put in motion against Matamoras, should the policy of the government not be adverse to the proposed measure. The feelings of the people have been greatly irritated by depredations committed on the frontier by the Mexicans.—[New Orleans Bulletin.]

FROM MEXICO.—By way of Pensacola, we have more recent intelligence from Mexico.—The Pensacola Gazette mentions the arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Vandalia, from a cruise of 74 days in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Texas, having visited Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and Galveston.

The ports of Mexico were closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa has for the present, been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the French Minister, having sailed for France; Vessels from the United States and Cuba will not be warned off before subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known.

Commodore Bazzoele, in the frigate L' Herminee, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruising close in the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the Castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened the 18th May by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tamoras, lay at anchor close in with the harbour, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

All appeared quiet in Texas. The British packet, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of May, had been detained a week after the regular day of sailing, at the request of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of taking out a request to the British Government to become mediator between the French and Mexican governments. The best of feelings have thus far been kept up between the French squadron and our own. While the Vandalia lay under Sacrificios, the French and American officers were in the constant reciprocation of services and courtesies.—[N. O. Bulletin, July 25.]

A horrid Duel....Those who disapprove the practice will not mourn the dreadful issue, unprecedented we believe, as recorded in the following, which has just come to hand, from the Louisville Gazette of July 20:

It is stated in the Brandon Miss. Republican of the 4th instant, that Messrs. Drane and Drinkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with loaded shot guns, and that both

had a touch of heat. There was a shot in the shade, at 4 P. M.

will be almost a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854: which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1864.

Another 'long, low, black looking Schooner'...Captain Wenckenback of the brig Ceylon, arrived at this port from Marceilles, reports, that on the 4th instant latitude 36 degrees 13 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 20 minutes, he was brought to by a schooner under Portuguese colors, which fired a shot across his bows. In answer to her orders, Captain Wenckenback and two men went along side the schooner in a boat into which five of the schooner's crew stepped, and boarded the Ceylon. Not finding any money, they took what provision they wanted, and a box of wine, and returned on board their vessel, Captain W. had taken the precaution to conceal \$1500, the only money on board, in a cask of water on deck—probably the 'scuttle butt.'

The British brig Isabella, spoken by the packet ship Hibernia on the 8th instant, stated that on the day previous she had been robbed by a piratical brig under Spanish colors, of her spare sails, cordage, twine provisions, clothing, &c. On the morning of the fifth, the Isabella communicated the intelligence to the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Captain Percival, who immediately hailed his course in pursuit. If 'Mad Jack Percival' overhauls the pirates, they will be sick of their trade. He is one of the most courageous, energetic and prompt officers in the American navy.—New York paper.

A rattlesnake, it is said, has been killed in Perry Co., Ala., over 12 feet long, containing an entire fox within him.

Thirteen thousand Cherokees are stationed at the Chatanooga Agency on the Tennessee river between Red Clay and Cleveland, whence they will all be taken to their homes on the 1st of September.... N. Y. Daily Exp. of 3d.

The steamer Great Western, which will probably arrive in the course of to-morrow, is expected to bring Madame Vestris, Matthews, Wallack, Maywood, and several other professional people of enjuncture.... Spirit of the Times.

The following authority to enlist for the Regiments serving in America has been promulgated in New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island:

VICTORIA R.

We do hereby authorize and appoint you to enlist and attest in New Brunswick any Soldiers or Persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting, into the service of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in execution of the provisions contained in an act passed in the first year of Our Reign for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, or which may be contained in any future Act which may be passed for the like purposes.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this 9th day of May, 1838, in the first year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command, *HOWICK.*

To the Justices of the Peace and other Civil Magistrates for the time being in New Brunswick.

P. E. ISLAND, July 18.—Despatches of considerable importance, with reference to the local affairs of this Colony, were received by the packet.

The Royal Assent to the Election Bill has been officially announced. A proclamation for dissolving the present House, and for the election of a new one, may be soon expected—probably by the latter end of next week.

The above is not the only political change in the structure of our local government that we have to announce. The prayer of the House of Assembly for two distinct Councils has also been acceded to; and directions have been received to dissolve the present Council, and to appoint two Councils in its stead, the one for Executive and the other for Legislative purposes.

The joint Report of the Council and Assembly on the Globe question has been handed over to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who is still in England for his lordship to make his comments upon it.

His Excellency, we understand, has received instructions to empower all the Justices of the Peace throughout the Island to raise men for Her Majesty's land service, to be attached to such regiments in North America as they may choose to enlist into. The usual bounty will be paid on their arrival at head-quarters. A proclamation to this effect may be expected in the course of next week. This, combined with the convocation of Governors about to be held at Quebec, looks somewhat warlike.—Halifax Journal.

A report was pretty general yesterday, that Lord Durham has received instructions by the Great Western, to order the execution of Sutherland and Theller....Morning Cour.

Married,

In Alburgh Vt., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Hazen, Mr. John M. McKenny, of St. Armand, to Miss Nancy Smith, of Sabrevois.

Birth,

At Dunham, on the 17th inst. Mrs. S. Randall of a daughter.

Died,

At Farnham, on the 9th inst., Benjamin, aged 41 months, and on the 11th, Elvira, aged 2 years and 10 months, both children of Mr. George Boright.

To Rent.



FOR a term of years, the farm carried on by the subscriber; and also the farm adjoining it, situated in the township of Dunham, upon which will be put 10 Cows and 40 sheep. Rent to be paid semi-annually. Possession will be given on the 1st April next, and the person wishing will have an opportunity to plough the present fall.—Satisfactory security will be required. For further particulars enquire of J. CHAMBERLIN. Frelighsburg, 20th August, 1838.

Tin Ware FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has without any just provocation left my bed and board and is and has been living with a Mr. Devitt in Stanbridge, to his disgrace and shame, he being the cause of her quitting her family and leaving several small children entirely destitute of a mother's protection and care.—And as she refuses to return to me, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring her as I am determined to prosecute those who shall be found doing it. J. H. WESSHER.

Notice.

Persons found trespassing on lot number 3, in the second range of Dunham, formerly known as the Bass lot, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law. JAMES BADGER. Dunham, 6th August, 1838.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, for cash, a few barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound. WALTER FARNHAM. St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorised to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause. In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society W. F. CURRY, General Agent. Missiskoui, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away sand or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass. JAMES REID. Frelighsburg, August 13, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good Hay, H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838. 3.w.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Reiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Reiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same. P. COWAN. Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cookville to Missiskoui Bay, have just received good supply of SPRING & SUMMER Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete. They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere. Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods. A. & H. ROBERTS. Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cookville, (St. Armand), and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage. WM. HICKOK. Cookville, July 3, 1838.

Look At This

All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost. ANSON KEMP. St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR. Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas, Tobacco, Rum, Brandy, Wine, H. Gin, Salmon, Dry Cod Fish, Salt, Glass, &



Hard-ware, Grass Scythes, Cradling do., Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices.—for the days of Auld Lang Syne. JOHN E. CHURCH. Churchville July 3, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised 50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



TEA,

25 do. do Young Hyson, 10 do. do Souchong, 10 Bags superior Coffee, 10 do. Pepper and Spice, 2 Tierces Salaratus, 20 Kegs Tobacco, 10 Boxes Cavendish do. 5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco 6 Bales Brown Shirting, Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices. W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,



DRUGS, medicines

And

In addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery, Carrageen, or Irish Moss, Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few Evan's Lancets, Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c. Philipsburg, July 3 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, recommends their use to all who are now on hand.

Patent Portable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed. W. W. SMITH Agent for Canada. Missiskoui Bay, June 23, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs. Wm. HICKOK. Cookville, May, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Wet and Dry Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Cast Steel, Nails, Nail Rods, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVEN'S & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty. RUBLEE & BOWEN. Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt. C. H. HUNTINGTON. 29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals. C. H. HUNTINGTON. 29th May, 1838.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles. C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fies, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory cycles, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

WOOLLEN FACTORY

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill, and determined not to be out done in any of the branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as to cost he has no equal.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half. Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality. OMIE LAGRANGE. St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

For Sale. Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves.

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by W. W. SMITH.

THE METEOR.

From 'the Reliquary,' by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

A shepherd on the silent moor
Pursued his lone employ,
And by him watch'd, at midnight hour,
His lov'd and gentle boy.

The night was still, the sky was clear,
The moon and stars were bright;
And well the youngster loved to hear
Of those fair orbs of light.

When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare
Made stars and planets dim;
In transient splendour through the air
Its fiery trail to swim.

No more could stars or planets' spell
The stripling's eye enchant;
He only urged his sire to tell
Of the new visitant.

But, ere the shepherd found a tongue,
The meteor's gleam was gone;
And in their glory o'er them hung
The orbs of night alone.

Canst thou the simple lesson read
My artless muse hath given?
The only lights that safely lead
Are those that shine from heaven.

One far more bright than sun or star
Is lit in every soul;
To guide, if nothing earthly mar
To heaven's eternal goal!

THE OCEAN DEAD.

How calmly they sleep on the ocean floor,
By the sparkling gem and the gilded ore,
The shining sand and the glittering stone,
With the wealth to the ocean deep gone down.

Youth and beauty and age and care,
Have lain them down in chambers there;
And the opening bud and the spreading flower
Bloom side by side in the coral bower.

And what, to them, is the angry roar
As the sea billows the pebbly shore?
Or the surer bird's shriek o'er the troubled deep
Where they sleep on in their dreamless sleep?

Sleep on, sleep on, in your lowly graves,
Beneath the swell of the curling waves;
And the tempest and wind shall the requiem be
Of the sleepers who rest in the deep, deep sea.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, July 3.

ADA—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ellenborough rose, pursuant to a
which he had given, to put a ques-
the Colonial Secretary, on the sub-
of a letter which had appeared in the
Gazette, dated the 31st of May,
and purporting to have been addressed by
the direction of Lord Durham to the Mem-
bers of the Executive Council of Lower
Canada. The noble Lord said he thought
he had better read the letter to which the
question he was about to propose refer-
d:

“CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

Quebec, May 31, 1838.
—I am directed by His Excellen-
Governor General

am council, incapable of advi-
Governor General local knowledge,
able over the Governor

ve requi for the
His Excellency has come to this deter-
mination, not from any feeling of dissatis-
faction with the conduct of that Council
or any of its members; on the contrary,
His Excellency particularly directs me to
express his high sense of your services, and
his esteem and respect for yourself person-
ally. But His Excellency deems it essen-
tial for the objects of his mission, that dur-
ing the temporary suspension of the Con-
stitution the administrator of Affairs should
be completely independent of, and uncon-
nected with all parties and persons in the
Province.

‘Dissensions and animosities have natu-
rally, during the course of the unfortunate
events, been carried to such an extent, that
the necessary abstention from all party feel-
ing cannot be expected from any who have
been participants in the struggle on one
side or the other.

‘His Excellency believes that it is as
much the interest of you all as for the ad-
vantage of his own mission, that his admin-
istrative conduct should be free from all
suspicion of political influence or party feel-
ing; that it should fall on his own un-
divided responsibility, and that when he quits
the Province he should leave none of its
permanent residents in any way committed
by the acts which his Government may
have found it necessary to perform during
the temporary suspension of the Constitu-
tion. When, happily, the time shall have
come for the re-establishment of Constitu-
tional Government, the different powers
composing it will return to their natural
state, and be confided to those whose sta-
tion in the Province, and personal charac-
ter, entitle them to the confidence of their
Sovereign and their country.

‘I have the honour to be, Sir, your most
obedient servant,
‘CHARLES BULLER, jun.
Chief Secretary.’

There were two questions arising out of
this letter, which he had read at length,
lest any noble Lord should think that he
had omitted any part of it, which in his
opinion, would appear to be of importance.
The first question related to the Executive
Council and the other to the Special Coun-
cil appointed under the act. It appeared
that Lord Durham had appointed to form
the new Executive Council, Mr. C. Buller,
M. P. the Chief Secretary; Mr. T. E. M.
Turton; Secretary; Colonel G. Couper,
K. H. Military Secretary; the Provincial
Secretary; and the Commissary General.
He understood, from information not yet
received by official despatches, that the old
Council had been dissolved. Now he
thought that a question would arise as to
the legality of the whole proceeding; and
that it was doubtful whether Her Majesty
herself could displace those persons, except

for misconduct or some sufficient cause.
Now the necessary result of this proceed-
ing on the part of Lord Durham was, that
the five persons holding office, and who
now formed the Executive Council become,
by an old custom of the Colony, the sole
board of audit, and, consequently those per-
sons would have as auditors, to examine
and pass their own accounts. But more
than that, the Council so formed became
also a Court of Appeal; but, without au-
thority from this country, that Court could
not sit. If, however, authority was granted,
then the Council became a Court of Appeal,
and Mr. Turton might become Chief Jus-
tice. The first question, then, which he
had to ask the noble Baron was this—had
Lord Durham, in thus composing the Execu-
tive Council, acted in accordance with in-
structions, issued by the Government, or had he
acted without instructions, or contrary to his
instructions; But there was another ques-
tion of very great importance, which he
wished to ask the noble Baron and which
had reference to the Special Council. In
the Act which had recently been passed,
Parliament did not create a Governor Gen-
eral for Canada or invest him with power
to act on his own responsibility, but, on
the contrary the Act created a Governor
and council, the council being for the pur-
pose of advising with the Governor on all
questions of policy relating to the Colony.
The act rendered it necessary that Her
Majesty should constitute a Special Coun-
cil, and all the power with which the Gov-
ernor was vested, was the power of appoint-
ing such a number of councillors as he
might see fit, and to the Governor, with
the council, the legislature delegated the
powers, under certain limitations, which
had formerly been exercised by the Parlia-
ment of Lower Canada. Now, he be-
lieved there was no one in that House, nor
in the other House of Parliament, who im-
agined, when the Act he alluded to was
under discussion, that they were to create
a Governor General, to act with a sham
council; but on the contrary, that the ob-
ject was, that the council should be com-
posed of persons resident in the country,
possessing extensive local knowledge, and
therefore competent, without hesitation, to
offer sound and independent advice on all
the propositions of the Governor, and in
every case of emergency. (Hear, hear.)
They proposed that the council should be
so composed, as to allow them to infer that
consideration would go before action. Such
certainly was the intention of the Legisla-
ture; but if the Governor General, in com-
posing the special council, acted on the
principle which was laid down in the letter
he read—if he acted on the principle that
no person resident in Canada should become
a member of the council, then the special
council, like the executive council, would

be incapable of advising the Governor
General on local knowledge,
and over the Governor
General which Parliament intended it
should exercise. If the special council was
formed upon the principle laid down in
Lord Durham's letter, then the council was
not bona fide what the Legislature intended
it should be, and a body framed upon that
principle would be utterly incapable of car-
rying out the provisions of the act or the
intentions of Parliament. The second ques-
tion therefore which he had to ask the no-
ble Baron was this—had the noble Baron
or had Her Majesty's Government, issued
instructions to the Governor General limiting
the persons to be appointed and directing
that the appointments should be given ex-
clusively to persons not resident in Canada;
or, if no instructions had been issued, then
he begged to ask whether the Government
had received from Lord Durham any infor-
mation and despatch, stating the principle
upon which the special council had been
formed.

Lord Glenelg said, his first observation
would show that it would not be neces-
sary for him to occupy much of their Lord-
ships' time, in replying to the questions
which had been put to him by the noble
Earl. He should advert in the first place
to the last question of the noble Lord, and
to the last part of that question. The
noble Lord had asked him whether the
Government had received any information
from Lord Durham, in regard to the prin-
ciples upon which his noble friend had pro-
ceeded in the formation of the Special
Council: To that question he had to reply
that the only information the Government
had received was contained in the Cana-
dian Gazette, and that source of infor-
mation was open to all their Lordships. The
information so conveyed had not been ac-
companied by any letter of explanation,
and therefore their Lordships would see
that it was impossible to state upon what
principle the Governor General had pro-
ceeded in the formation of the Council,
except in so far as that principle was de-
veloped in the letter which had been read
by the noble Lord opposite. In regard to
the first part of the last question which had
been put by the noble Lord, he begged to
say that there was nothing in the in-
structions issued by the Government to the Gov-
ernor General, as to adhering to any par-
ticular class of persons in the formation of
the Council, or anything limiting the per-
sons to be appointed, or reserving the ap-
pointment to persons not residing in the
colony. The Legislature had thought prop-
er to intrust the Governor General with
powers the most extensive, and the Gov-
ernment acting on the same principle, had
considered it advisable to leave to Lord
Durham the power of deciding, on his ar-
rival in the colony, what would be the
best course for him to pursue, and accord-

ingly had issued no specific instructions in
regard to his proceedings. With respect
to the first question put by the noble Lord,
he had to say, that the letter which had
been read, and which had reference to the
Executive Council, contained the opinions
of Lord Durham on the subject, but no
particular instructions had been issued by
the Government in regard to the forma-
tion of the Executive Council.
(To be continued.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in
payment, if made by or before the expiration of
the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged
in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-
sertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in-
sertion, and one penny for each subsequent inser-
tion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-
ingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crosssett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M., Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Abner Potter, Bromo.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromo.
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok Cooksville.
Henry Bright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the
Missisquoi Standard, will please to leave their
names with any of the above Agents, to whom
also, or at the office in Freilighsburg, all payments
must be made.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their ser-
vices to the public in the above business.
Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news
papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice
and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be
beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every
description ruled to pattern and bound to order.
All orders sent by mail or otherwise will
meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&
Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive
assortment of School, Classical & Mis-
cellaneous Books and Stationery, con-
sisting of nearly every article called for
in his line, which are received directly from the
Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold
for cash at a small advance from cost.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled
and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presby- terian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.
THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters,
Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in
Theology. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Dis-
cipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History
of the Church—on education—on laws affecting
public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of em-
inently useful and holy men. Subordinate arti-
cles, original or selected, on therise, progress, and
character of any particular modern heresy—on
schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—
remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on
the spread of Religion in any particular locality,
&c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ec-
clesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and
of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the
Synod of Cester—of Presbyteries in England—
of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies
—and of various Religious bodies throughout the
world. Reports of Missionary Societies—com-
munications from Missionaries, under the direc-
tions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in
Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine
wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political
intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the
beginning of every month, each number consisting
of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded
to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per
annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed
Curator for the estate of the late Simon Pe-
ter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the vil-
lage of Freilighsburg, deputy Registrar for the
county of Missisquoi, hereby gives notice that all
debts to the deceased, must settle their accounts
forthwith, and requests all having claims against
him to bring in the same with as little delay as
possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the
printers of the United States, to whom they
have been individually known as established Let-
ter Founders that they have formed a copartner-
ship in said business, and from their united skill
and extensive experience, they hope to be able to
give satisfaction to all who may favor them with
their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of
the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by
hand a desideratum by the European foundry-
men, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy ex-
penditure of time and money on the part of our sen-
ior partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-
tensive use of the machine cast letter has fully
tested, and established its superiority in every
particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on
by the parties before named under the firm of
White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a
complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines
Pica. The book a new type being in the most
modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of
Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can
furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.
Cases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every
article in the printing business, kept for sale and
furnished on short notice. Old type taken in
exchange for new at 8 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give
the above three insertions, will be entitled to five
dollars in such articles as they may select from
our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to
return to his friends and the public, his sincere
thanks for the liberal support he has received for the
last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has re-
moved his establishment to the house lately oc-
cupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to per-
form every kind of work in the line of his busi-
ness, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his custom-
ers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to con-
tinue to deserve the patronage with which he has
been favored, by unremitting attention to business
and to the execution of work put into his hands.
He will be ready at all times to make up gar-
ments of every description; according to the latest
fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual,
for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freilighsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having
also commenced the first of the above bran-
ches, and respectfully invites individuals having
real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his
hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real es-
tate can seldom be made without personal inspec-
tion, he proposes to act only as a medium, through
whom the seller can advertise cheaply and effi-
ciently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.
In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or
to LET in town or throughout the country will
be inserted. These will be open to the inspection
of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion
being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three
months will be 10s. when not more than three
distinct properties are included in one description;
when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half
these amounts. The same in every case payable
in advance, and all communications to be post
paid. When the parties are not known, satisfac-
tory references as to the correctness of the descrip-
tions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)



To Emigrants and others in search of
Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND
COMPANY, incorporated by Royal
Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for
Sale a number of FARMS under good
Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—
TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES,
and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent
from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are
situated in the District of St. Francis in the East-
ern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most
flourishing portions of British America. They
are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from
the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever.
The Eastern Townships are centrally situated,
at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from
Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered
and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is
equal in fertility to that of any part of the Con-
tinent. The appearance of the Country is highly
picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubri-
ous. Every description of Grain & Root Crops
cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in
this District, amply repaying the labours of its
cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are
raised with great advantage as articles of export
to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the
Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving
population, principally British Agriculturalists;
two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns,
&c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons
of capital and respectability desirous of forming a
future independence for themselves and their fam-
ilies.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary accord-
ing to circumstances, from Five Shillings per
Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are ac-
cordingly advantageous, six years being allowed
for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern
Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal
and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by
direct roads from these places, and from New
York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain,
Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commis-
sioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower
Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon
Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford
will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr
ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experi-
ence...WOOL will be carded at the following
rates, viz.

8 cents per pound, cash down—

4 cents payable the ensuing winter—

5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge may
rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds
of produce received in payment for work done—
Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight
fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and talls
cut close. Whoever will give information to the
subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally
rewarded.
DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be pub-
lished, beautifully printed on good pa-
per, of an extra large royal size,
& neatly stitched in a colored
cover, the first num-
ber of a new peri-
odical work
entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLI M. E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be
Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in
the present state of affairs, may create some feel-
ing of surprise, but having contemplated an altera-
tion in the nature of a very popular monthly
publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprie-
tors deem it best to proceed in the perfected ar-
rangements, and produce a periodical embodying
the most wholesome points of the old work, but
conducted with sufficient energy and talent to
ensure the success of their new arrangements.
The respectable and extensive subscription list of
the Album, to which this work is designed as a
successor will at once place the Gentleman's Ma-
gazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any
other monthly work in the United States, and
guarantee the continuance of its publication, with
the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the
proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine
will, in every respect be answerable to the mean-
ing of the title. We do not pretend, in our liter-
ary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the
ken of man,' nor shall we be content with mere-
ly skimming the surface of the ground; our pages
will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor
shall we display the brilliancy of our critical ac-
umen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short
we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor
philosophically dull. We wish to produce a
gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's
adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety
to suit all palates and sufficient interest to com-
mand a place upon the parlor table of every gen-
tleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents at-
tached to each number of the Gentleman's Ma-
gazine, original articles will be found from some
of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays
humorous and diadictic...graphic delineations o-
men and manners...free and spirited translation
of the lighter portions of the Literature of conti-
nental Europe. A series original biographical
notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic
hemisphere. The current Literature will be re-
viewed in full, and liberal extracts made from
rare and valuable works. An original copy right
song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given,
with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will consist of
twenty-two extra sized octavo pages, each
forming at the close of the
handsome volumes of one thousand
and twenty-eight columns, each
ing one-third more than an octavo page in
proportions. Several engravings will be given
the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge
themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall
be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAP-
EST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN
THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names
immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the
following inducements for Clubbing, the advan-
tages of which proposition can remain in force
for a few months only. The subscription to the
Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be
invariably three dollars per annum payable in ad-
vance...but a five dollar bill will produce two
copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dol-
lars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles
Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia, will meet the earliest atten-
tion.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

RURAL REPOSITORY.

Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Mes-
sals and sentimental Tales, original Com-
munications, Biography, amusing

Miscellany, humorous and
historical anecdotes, po-
etry, etc. etc.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be
issued the first number of the Fourteen Vol-
ume (5th New Series) of the Rural Reposi-
tory.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of
the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his
most sincere acknowledgments to all contribu-
tors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal sup-
port which they have offered him from the com-
mencement of his publication. New assurances
on the part of the publisher of a periodical which
has stood the test of years, would seem superflu-
ous, he will therefore only say, that it will be
conducted on a similar plan, and published in
the same form as heretofore, and no pains or
expense shall be spared to promote their grati-
fication by its further improvement in typogra-
phical execution and original and selected mat-
ter.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural repository will be published every
other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will
contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each,
with a title page and index to the volume, mak-
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